the statesmen who successfully held the people down in Britain, as they failed to do in America—its *Esteem of* heroes, notably Abraham Lincoln, as *America by* revered a name here as in America, its *general* amplitude and equality of opportunity *British public* for all those who toiled and wrought intelligently. America was regarded by the British people as a whole with a wistfulness rooted in a consciousness of their own more restricted conditions. Dislike of America was confined to the snobocracy of Britain. Unfortunately, it was more *Britain's* vocal and quotable. John Bright alone *snobocracy* amongst the statesmen of the past impressed America with the warmth of his appreciation for her qualities and for the importance of the part she must play in the progress of humanity. But Bright in the days of his famous American orations was just as detestable to our governing classes as George Washington or a Western tail twister.

The dawn of mutual appreciation which this letter reflects was one of the most valuable gains resulting from the World War, and may yet prove an asset of vital importance for achieving international order and securing the foundations of world peace.

Both President Wilson and Colonel House spent a good deal of time discussing war aims with Mr. Balfour.

Mention was made of the various secret treaties

which had been concluded with Russia and Italy about territorial changes which it would be the Allied Purpose to effect if successful. *Secret Treaties* and Mr. Balfour described in detail these agreements and offered repeatedly to supply copies of the treaties to the President. This